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· 1924 ·

To Jerome B. Howard.
With the high esteem of the author,
Charles Currier Beale.

Dec. 3, 1914.

M.T.C.
(Beale)
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Marcus T. C. Gould,

Stenographer.

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By Charles Currier Beale.

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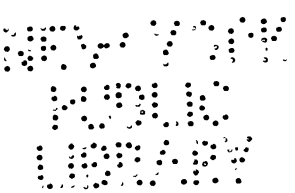
Cincinnati, Ohio, 1904.



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The following biographical sketch was read at the Fifth Annual Convention of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in August, 1903, and was printed in full in the *Phonographic Magazine and National Shorthand Reporter*, from which the present edition of 100 copies is reprinted with several additional illustrations.

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Marcus T. C. Gould.

THERE are those who dispute the title of shorthand reporting to be clast among the true professions; and there have been many arguments advanced pro and con; but to me there is a most encouraging sign of progress toward the point where such denial and opposition shall cease, and the general public shall accept us as entitled to that distinction from the man with the hoe or the man with the hod or even from the man (or more often the woman) who taps off "Dear sir: Yours of recent date at hand and contents noted," on the trusty typewriter; and that sign of progress is the very noticeably increast pride in our calling, as manifested by these yearly gatherings of reporters from diferent sections of the country. Aside from anything which is or may be accomplisht in the strictly business matters of these conventions and our association work, I believe there is ample reason for these annual assemblages in the broadened outlook and the increast fraternal spirit which are thus engendered. We depart to our homes feeling that we have met men and women eminent in our profession, whom it is a privilege and pleasure to know, and we begin to feel that pride in our work and its exponents that must permeate any class of educated workers before it can be fairly rankt among the learned professions.

Indeed a profession without a history and literature would be almost an impossibility, and it is a reason for

congratulation, I believe, that there has been of late a more general interest in such matters on the part of reporters and shorthand writers. And I am sure we are inculcating a better knowledge of what our profession really is when we acquaint the public with the character and worth and achievements of those men eminent alike in our profession and for their other attainments, to whom we are proud to look back as the founders of shorthand reporting in this country.

On Saturday next this association honors itself in extending its tribute of respect to the memory of Thomas Lloyd, who has been well styled the "Father of American Shorthand Reporting," while here in Cincinnati the shorthand writers of America are offering their token of affectionate esteem to him who shares the greatest name in modern shorthand history, and who has for fifty years held a pre-eminent place in our ranks, not alone because of the name he bears but because he has worthily upheld and been the foremost exponent in this country of the ideas and reforms which his venerated brother introduced in England, with his hearty sympathy and co-operation, sixty-seven years ago. Indeed, Cincinnati may well be termed the Mecca of American stenographers, and to use a perhaps pardonable paraphrase, where sits Benn Pitman, there is the head of the table, and to him we all yield our respect and veneration.

A full century and parts of two more lie between Thomas Lloyd, beginning his reporterial career in 1785, and Benn Pitman, eighty years young, like the genial Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, and still full of enthusiasm for shorthand at the beginning of the twentieth century, yet the shorthand career of just one man spans the gap between the two and forms the connecting link in a great American triumvirate of shorthand reporters. And it is of this man, who, taking up the work of

Thomas Lloyd, became, like him, the foremost stenographic reporter of his time, and like Benn Pitman, was also the leading and most voluminous shorthand author of his day, and who did not lay down his facile pen until long after Mr. Pitman had firmly establisht in America the only successful rival to the hitherto victorious system of Samuel Taylor,—it is of this great reporter, author, and teacher, towering head and shoulders above his fellows, yet already, alas! almost forgotten by his successors, that I am privileged to tell you to-day—a man great in intellect, in achievements, in body, and in name,—Marcus Tullius Cicero Gould.

If there is anything in the theory that one's life is influenced or one's tendencies and occupation shaped by the name bestowed by one's fond parents at the baptismal font, it is signally borne out in the case of Marcus Tullius Cicero Gould; for by many investigators Marcus Tullius Cicero is credited with being one of the earliest patrons of our art, and to Marcus Tullius Tiro, his namesake, freedman, and friend, we are said to owe, if not the invention, at least the improvement and popularization of that curious Roman method of shorthand once so commonly used, and to which in his honor has been given the name of "Tironian Notes." It was, then, a happy augury that to him who was to be the foremost American stenographer of his time, should be given the name made famous by a great Roman orator and a great Roman shorthand author and writer.

Yet it is a curious commentary on the ingratitude or indifference of our craft in modern times, that while we are almost as familiar, or at least have ample opportunity to be, with the life and works of Tiro, as we are with many a latter-day notable in literature or science, so far as I can learn there has never been publisht any memoir or biographical sketch of a shorthand author so

prolific that his manual ran through some fifteen editions from 1823 to 1845, the final edition appearing as recently as 1860; of a reporter who for more than a score of years was almost constantly employed in the practical pursuit of his calling, whose publisht reports of trials, debates, conventions, etc., would form a considerable library in themselves; of a teacher so successful that he held classes of pupils sometimes numbering into the hundreds and often under the sanction and approval, if not under the direct auspices, of some of the prominent colleges of the land; of a publisher who in his particular line of "Friends'" or Quaker books and periodicals, must have been widely known wherever the disciples of George Fox dwelt; of an inventor whose patent on a fountain pen was granted more than seventy years ago, when Andrew Jackson ruled this country, and whose "Index Rerum" and "Common Place Books" might well be imitated profitably at the present day; of a "boomer" and promoter whose buoyant fancy pictured a new metropolis in western Pennsylvania, and whose glowing encomiums thereof outrival any of our great modern real estate operators; of a man, in short, who must have been a potent factor in the educational and commercial affairs of his day, and a credit to the profession of shorthand writing.

He was a follower of Samuel Taylor, whose system he adapted to the needs of American reporters, but like Taylor himself, who, dying, left the greatest name in shorthand history, except that of Isaac Pitman—and left nothing else beyond a few shadowy reminiscences for shorthand historians to work on—Gould, as a *man*, has been almost unnoticed by historians of the art, by whom little or nothing has been known concerning his life and personality, and it is only by long and diligent search and investigation in many directions, much of it

THE

ANALYTIC GUIDE,

AND

AUTHENTIC KEY

TO THE

ART

OF

SHORT HAND WRITING:

By which the Language of a Public Speaker may be recorded, in a style at once beautiful and legible.

BEING

A compilation from the latest European and American publications; with sundry improvements, adapted to the present State of Literature in the United States.

By M. T. C. GOULD,
Stenographer.

ALBANY:
PRINTED BY PACKARD & VAN BENTHUYSEN.
.....
1823.

TITLE-PAGE OF FIRST EDITION.
From copy in American Antiquarian Society library, Worcester, Mass.

fruitless and most of it productive of not more than a "scrap" of information at a time, that I have been able to prepare the following somewhat meager, but I hope not unworthy, sketch of this eminent stenographer.

The name of M. T. C. Gould does not appear in any dictionary of biography so far as I am aware, and even in Allibone's great work on English and American authors, he is dismist with a mere notice of one of his least important works, "The Stenographic Reporter, Washington, 1841." The dates of his birth and death do not appear in any publisht records, to my knowledge. Nor can I obtain any information concerning him from the various historical societies of Philadelphia, where he made his home for many years.

Indeed, it was only after I had given up all hope of solving this seeming mystery, that a happy chance gave me a clue, which, followed up, revealed the existence and place of residence of one of Mr. Gould's daughters, now his only surviving child, and thus led to my securing information hitherto lacking concerning Mr. Gould's parentage, birth, family, and death.

Let me add that while, in the preparation of this memoir, I have "fisht in many waters" with the proverbial angler's lack of success, I am, on the other hand, greatly indebted to three good friends who have shown their practical interest in my endeavors by spending time and labor in researches which have been fruitful of important information. To these gentlemen —Mr. Moses Finzi Lobo, of Philadelphia; Mr. Julius Ensign Rockwell, of Washington, D. C.; and Mr. Hugh Morrison, Jr., of the Library of Congress—I hereby acknowledge my indebtedness. Valuable hints and suggestions have been received also from Mr. Jerome B. Howard, of Cincinnati; Mr. B. C. Murray, of Denison, Texas; Mr. William T. Reeder, of Beaver Falls, Pa.; and Mr. H. F. Hawkins, Postmaster of

Beaver Falls, to all of whom, as well as to the members of Mr. Gould's family, who have cordially assisted me so far as lay in their power, I wish to express my obligations.

M. T. C. Gould, like his great namesake, was a Roman, but Rome, New York, and not the Eternal City, claims the distinction of being the birthplace of our modern Marcus. His parents were Chester and Mary (Warren) Gould. Chester Gould was born in England, of Welsh ancestry, and in recognition of his inventive genius in important lines connected with the British Navy, was granted a pension of five hundred pounds sterling and the title to ten thousand acres of land in South Carolina. The exact date of his coming to this country is not clear, nor the length of stay here. The son Marcus was born February 27, 1793, and there are evidences that as late as 1796 Chester Gould was still living in this country. He died in England, date unknown, and there, too, in 1801 or 1802, died his wife, the mother of Marcus. Chester Gould had two brothers, Calvin and James, and a sister Mary, who married Thomas Gaylord. It was with this aunt in Utica that young Marcus made his home after his father's death, which was soon followed by that of his uncle, Dr. Calvin Gould, who had been appointed his guardian. Chester Gould was evidently a man of substantial means, but through carelessness or neglect on the part of some one—it is not certain just whom—the patrimony of Marcus was largely mismanaged or lost, so that when he started in business he was possest of only moderate means.

I cannot forbear relating a characteristic little story of Gould's childhood, which is current in his family, told me recently by his great-granddaughter. It illustrates clearly the determination to accomplish his purposes regardless of opposition, which Gould demon-

strated so well in later life. Before Chester Gould's visit to England, from which he never returned, he fancied that he would like to see his little boy, then three or four years of age, dressed in the coat and trousers to the wearing of which all boys look forward with so much pleasurable anticipation. Accordingly, little Marcus was duly arrayed in these manly garments for his father's inspection, and the result was so much to his own delight that he strenuously insisted that he would not go back to skirts. The feminine members of the family, however, put a veto on his masculine aspirations, and considered the matter settled. Not so Marcus, who, even at this early stage, had a mind of his own, and when the time came to separate him from his cherisht jacket and trousers, no traces of his former and now despised clothing were to be found, nor was the most extended search able to bring them to light, and little Marcus was allowed to wear his new costume in triumph. Long years afterward, upon the occasion of alterations being made upon the dwelling, a large bundle of childish apparel was found concealed far back under the attic eaves, where the sharp eyes of the mother and other feminine relatives had not been able to discover it, and even to this day the story of this little early triumph is told to each new generation of Gould's descendants. Whether there is any moral in this tale, I leave it to you to decide.

When about twenty-one he engaged in business with his brother-in-law, R. L. Hess, and conducted a store at Onondaga Hill, near Syracuse. From here he was accustomed to ride over to Camillus, to pay his respects to Miss Maria Collins of that town, a most attractive young lady, who soon after became his wife, and who survived him after a married life of about forty years, dying in 1871. They had four children, Mary E., Tullius, Marcus, and Adele E. Tullius and Marcus

died in childhood, but the two daughters survived their parents, Mary, the elder, dying in 1890, while Adele, who married Harrison Mendenhall, still lives, in New Brighton, Pennsylvania. While Mary and Adele were but little tots, Gould was for a time located at West Point, where he was engaged in teaching and reporting, and it is said that the army officers stationed there greatly admired the charming young matron and her beautiful children, and might often be seen pulling the latter up and down the long piazzas, while gallantly addressing characteristic compliments to their mamma.

About the time of his marriage, Gould engaged with his partner and brother-in-law in operating salt works near Syracuse, but eventually gave this up; Mr. Hess becoming clerk of courts at Syracuse, a position he held for many years, and Mr. Gould taking up the profession of shorthand teaching and reporting in which he was to achieve so signal success.

Mr. Gould's life was so busy and his enterprises so varied, his activity continuing up to the time of his death, that he never had time or inclination to indulge in the reminiscences and harmless garrulity of age, so that comparatively little is known by his descendants of his early years and the details of his education; but the latter, whether the result of academic training or self-acquired, was very evidently thorough and of surprising extent, as shown by the quality of his original writings and the ability and taste displayed in the publications which he compiled or edited.

It is probable that all his life up to 1820, when our knowledge of his shorthand labors begins, was spent in New York state. In the year 1811 he was doubtless located near what is now Rochester, New York, as shown by an interesting allusion in a pamphlet publisht by him twenty-five years later, which I quote, as follows:

In the year 1811 I forded the Genesee River at a point, now the center of Rochester, just above the first considerable Fall. At that time I was obliged to sleep in my wet clothes, upon a green oak plank, because the place afforded no better accommodations—it being then a wilderness, the night dark, and roads intolerable. I spent a long and sleepless night, amid the roar of a tremendous waterfall, contending with musquitoes (sic.), and listening to the music of owls and frogs, the only inhabitants of the place. As little did I then imagine that the place would, within twenty years, be the center of a large manufacturing and commercial city, as do those who visit the Falls of Beaver imagine that in twenty years we shall have a much larger city where I now write—but it will be even so.

The earliest authentic trace that I have found of his work as a stenographer is in Albany, New York. There, on June 19 and 20, 1821, he reported the important second trial of Medad M'Kay for the murder of his wife, the report of which was publisht in pamphlet form, and shows evidence of his ability as a law reporter. There are some allusions in the printed volume which would perhaps lead us to infer that Mr. Gould reported the first trial of M'Kay in the preceding year, but this cannot be definitely stated without better authority. Later in the same year Gould did what was perhaps his most important piece of reporting, also in Albany, for there he took part in the reporting of the New York State Constitutional Convention, held August 28 to November 10, inclusive. There were at least two publisht reports of this convention, one by L. H. Clarke, publisht in New York, and one by N. H. Carter and William L. Stone, publisht in Albany, the latter containing an engraved plate. Both were based upon the stenographic report made by Mr. Gould.

In a remarkably exhaustive and interesting paper prepared and read by my friend, Spencer C. Rodgers, the distinguisht Albany reporter,—a paper which evinces great patience and research,—read at the 1901 convention of the New York State Stenographers'

Association at Buffalo, Gould's work in this convention is described as follows:

The proceedings of the Constitutional Convention held in 1821, occupying 703 pages, were reported by Marcus T. C. Gould, and bear evidence of considerable condensation. In a diagram of the Assembly Chamber, the space assigned to Mr. Gould is off at the extreme left side, and outside of the most outer row of members, and from my personal experience in reporting debates in that old Assembly Chamber, although I had a central position, his opportunity for inaccurate hearing must have been greatly enhanced. His position is markt upon the diagram "Gould," and the interior of the space is occupied by some words in the Gould system of hieroglyphics. The introduction is worthy of being transferred in part to this paper, which says: "The editors are not sensible of any want of care or attention to render these reports correct and satisfactory, but with all their industry and labor it is not improbable that amidst other avocations errors may have escaped their observation, and in some cases perhaps injustice has been done to the speakers. If such defects shall be found, the reporters trust they will find an apology in the difficulty of hearing at all times distinctly, speakers in a remote part of the house; of comprehending their arguments always when they were heard, and of following with minute accuracy the detail of the proceedings amidst intricacies and confusion in which the convention sometimes found itself involved. The office of reporter is one of responsibility, invidious and ungrateful. While its duties are arduous and responsible, requiring great labor and vast industry, the most unwearied and faithful discharge of these duties is attended with no adequate reward in a literary point of view. The nature of the office precludes the exercise of those faculties of the mind which can alone confer dignity and reputation upon literary efforts; and the reporter in his best estate is but a manufacturer of intellectual wares from such raw materials as are furnisht at his hands. This reduces his province to very narrow limits; and the only reputation he can expect must arise from the exercise of his judgment in converting the materials into fabrics for which they were intended. It would be equally incompatible with the principles of correct taste and with the fidelity of the reporter, to attempt to invest plain sense and dry argument with the embellishments of fancy or elaborate elegance of diction. It is the duty of the reporter to give the speeches both in matter and manner as they were delivered, except in such inadvertent inaccuracies as might be supposed to occur in the heat and hurry of debate."

In another report of the convention the publisher states that it was found impossible in the course of proceedings for one reporter to take and transcribe verbatim the speeches of all those who at different times occupied the floor, and therefore he has entered into an agreement with Messrs. Gould, Stone, and Carter, by which he has been enabled to avail himself of the labors of all those who were engaged in reporting. Stone and Carter I think were editors.

In the same year he was engaged to some extent in legislative reporting in Albany, as shown by the "Debate in the Senate of New York on Mr. Granger's motion . . . with Mr. Granger's address to the Conventions of the two Republican Parties in the Western District," taken in shorthand by Mr. Gould and publisht in Albany, 1821.

All this work was done previous to the issuing of his text-book on shorthand, although, as will be shown, he was engaged at this time in teaching the art as well as in reporting. Gould based his method upon that of Samuel Taylor, first publisht in England in 1786, and already applied to a number of the European languages. In 1809 appeared in Boston a cheap reprint of a small London-publisht pamphlet explaining Taylor's system (see PHONOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, Vol. XVI, p. 161), which may have fallen into Gould's hands, but it is fair to presume that the well-gotten-up Albany edition of Taylor's complete work, brought out in 1810 (see PHONOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, Vol. XVI, p. 163), may well have been the basis of Gould's system, for only eleven years after, in 1821, we find traces of his successful teaching of the art. His earliest publisht work now extant is the "Analytic Guide," first publisht in Albany in 1823. There is reason to believe, however, that even earlier than this, Mr. Gould had prepared printed lesson material in some form for the use of his scholars. It is probable that this was of such an ephemeral nature, perhaps mere leaflets or

cards, that none have survived the vicissitudes of eighty-odd years; but allusions in his earliest known works seem to point to the existence of something of the kind, and copies may yet turn up to delight the heart of some fortunate collector. When we remember that the lesson-sheets prepared and used by one of the most successful teachers of phonography in its early days, Rev. Oliver Dyer, have vanisht from the knowledge of shorthand scholars and bibliographers in the much shorter space of time elapsing since he instructed his immense classes in the fifties and late forties, and that the only set now known is that resurrected by Mr. David Wolfe Brown, from a Philadelphia bookstall, we can understand how aperhaps still more evanescent presentation of Gould's system, publisht a quarter century before, has totally disappeared. It appears reasonably certain, moreover, that some time before his manual appeared, Gould had arranged Taylor's system briefly in the form of a map or chart with the title "Stenographic Synopsis." This is referred to in an adaptation of Taylor publisht by Jonathan Dodge, of Providence, Rhode Island, in the early part of 1823, practically contemporaneously with the first edition of Gould's "Analytic Guide." It would seem from the manner in which Dodge alludes to Gould that the former was not aware of the publication of the "Guide," but was familiar with the aforesaid chart. This chart was advertised by Gould in his 1823 and later editions, variously as a "map," "chart," and "card," at first at one dollar, and later, in a "revised edition," at two dollars. It was described as being so large that when hung on the wall the characters were clearly visible to a whole school. Gould also publisht and advertised a set of "stenographic cards in a neat morocco case," at two dollars, devised to accompany this chart. I do not know of the location of any of these sets.

Gould's reputation as a teacher of shorthand seems to have become firmly establisht even before the publication of his text-book, because in the first edition some glowing testimonials are printed, which demonstrate him to be, at least for the period, a teacher of remarkable ability and success.

We of the latter days are apt to think and speak disdainfully of those whose benighted eyes never saw the beautiful and compact combinations of right lines, circles, and quadrants, which go to make up phonography —as a genus, regardless of "system" or "method," the most successful and perhaps the only really adequate means of recording human speech yet discovered—but it must be admitted that a system which has endured, under the most exacting conditions and despite all competition, for nearly 120 years, as has Samuel Taylor's, and which as taught and practist by Gould received such encomiums as were bestowed upon him and it by some of the leading educators and jurists of his day, which was indorst by hundreds or even thousands of satisfied students, and which has preserved for us thousands of printed pages of speeches, sermons, debates, and testimony, must have had elements of viability and at least the possibilities in skilful hands of real and creditable reporting. So that from the vantage-point of acknowledged superiority, we may at least esteem those early systems and the reporters who used them so skilfully, as not unworthy predecessors, and perhaps, all things considered, more able and creditable representatives of our profession in its youth than we are in its prime. Perhaps even at a distance in the future no greater than that from which we look back pityingly at Gould and his fellow reporters toiling away in a desperate endeavor to follow a rapid speaker, some stenographic New Zealander, curiously inspecting *our* text-books and *our* printed reports, and perchance even

a few specimens of our shorthand notes, laid away in some museum or library as mementos of the time when the old-fashioned methods of shorthand writing used at the beginning of the twentieth century were in vogue, will wonderingly glance through *your* note-book or *mine*, and see where *we* floundered along wildly about fifty words behind some fluent lawyer cross-examining a glib witness about the manner of taking a culture for the bacillus of tuberculosis, or the result of a test of the alignment of a compound steam engine, and think how crude and imperfect *our* methods must have been. To be sure, in our up-to-date self-sufficiency, we *know* our systems are the acme of shorthand progress; but Marcus Tullius Cicero Gould *thought* his was; and that elder Marcus Tullius doubtless advertised in the *Rome Sunday Stylus* that at last the problem of verbatim reporting was solved, and warned all readers to beware of the antiquated methods of Andrew J. Romulus and Isaac P. Remus. "Tiro's system is absolutely the only one indorst by the orators of the Tribune and Forum. Reporting speed in three months. Engagements made by the author to furnish accurate reports of speeches, debates, and trials. 'Daily copy' if desired. References, Col. M. T. Cicero, and many other eminent senators. Pocket edition, on papyrus, 15 sestertii; edition de luxe on real parchment, 10 denarii. No. 1625 North Appian Way." Truly there is nothing new under the sun, and doubtless those swift writers "out of Zebulon," of whom we read in Holy Writ, really thought themselves as skilful as we to-day believe our Murphy and Brown and Irland and Demming and Rodgers and even (whisper it softly) *ourselves!*

But it is a far cry from Habakkuk and his robed and sandaled scribes on the banks of the Euphrates to M. T. C. Gould half way up the Hudson, and we, nearing

that century point previous to which it is said no true and unbiased history can be written, may perhaps be able for the time being to imagine ourselves unprejudiced onlookers, and follow him in his stenographic peregrinations.

In those days competent reporters were few. There was not sufficient lucrative employment to warrant the establishment of reporters' offices here, there, and everywhere, as at the present time. Consequently, the services of the proficient stenographer were liable to be called from widely separated portions of the country; and the field of Gould's reporting experiences seems to have ranged from New England to South Carolina, as shown by the printed reports issued by him or by those employing him. It is noticeable that in the early history of shorthand reporting printed transcripts of the reporter's notes were issued with much greater frequency than now, and it would not be difficult for a collector of such "literature" to get together a library of most imposing dimensions. It is, therefore, to these "landmarks" and the internal evidence of his other publications that we owe much that we are able to glean concerning the career of Gould.

His text-book of shorthand must have been received with immediate favor, since we find him publishing his second edition in Albany, in 1823, only a few months after the first, and in 1824, he issues in New Haven, Connecticut, a third edition, followed by a fourth edition the same year in New York City. The demand would then seem to have abated, or the editions may have been larger, for the fifth edition did not appear until about two years later, in 1826, in Baltimore, Maryland. In the mean time, however, one H. L. Barnum had brought forth in Baltimore, in 1824, a seemingly absolute plagiarism of Gould's "Guide." By comparing the title-page and frontispiece, the great

FACSIMILE OF PAGE OF NOTES FROM
M. T. C. GOULD'S NOTEBOOK

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similarity of wording and style is at once apparent. In the body of the book there is hardly a word altered, and with the exception of some omissions and an occasional attempt to re-arrange the wording on some of the plates, it seems impossible that it could be anything but a premeditated "steal." It is probable that Gould alluded to this work of Barnum's when he says in his own 1824 edition:

> The numerous attempts of quacks and pretenders, to rob the author of the lawful fruits of his labour by plagiarism and falsehood, instead of injuring, have helpt to raise his system to the station which it merits; and to depress, in an equal ratio, the individuals who would thus wantonly trample upon the rights of a benefactor.

And to make the allusion more pointed, he adds in a footnote:

> A number of the author's pupils have violated the rights of their benefactor, and forfeited their claims to the name of gentlemen, by imposing upon the public their plagiarisms, and perversions of a subject, which neither their reading, nor experience, had qualified them to comprehend.

Yet any differences between Gould and Barnum would seem to have been adjusted later, since in 1832 we find an apparently authentic edition of his "Guide" issued in Cincinnati, Ohio, with the same H. L. Barnum's name appearing as publisher. Capt. H. L. Barnum was, it seems, a man after Gould's own heart. He was by turns a shorthand author, teacher, and publisher, a compiler of works on farriery and farming which attained a wide circulation, and a civil engineer. His principal bid for fame, however, is his "Spy Unmaskt," publisht in 1828, purporting to be the memoirs of the original of the hero of Fenimore Cooper's popular novel, "The Spy." The full title was "The Spy Unmaskt; or Memoirs of Enoch Crosby, alias Harvey Birch, the hero of Mr. Cooper's tale of the Neutral Ground: being an authentic account of the secret serv-

ices which he rendered his country during the Revolutionary War, (taken from his own lips, in shorthand), comprising many interesting facts and anecdotes never before publisht. By H. L. Barnum. Embellisht with a correct likeness of the hero, with a fac simile of his signature." The portrait alluded to bears the inscription, "Drawn from life by Capt. H. L. Barnum." This book was very popular, several editions being issued in this country, and it was reprinted in England in two volumes. Barnum was also for a time editor of an agricultural paper, the *Farmer's Reporter*.

Dodge, before mentioned, seems to have modeled after Gould to some extent, but is candid enough to mention him, albeit with "faint praise." It is possible, however, that Gould included him also in his denunciatory expressions. At all events, Dodge and Barnum were the only publishers of Taylorian shorthands in this country between the issuing of the first edition of the "Guide" and the third edition, in which these expressions occur. Rev. Phinehas Bailey, to be sure, was quite actively engaged in disseminating a modification of Taylor's system throughout New England, but at least three editions of his little manual appeared in 1821 and 1822, thus antedating any of Gould's known works, and it is probable that as early as 1819 he had publisht something in the nature of instruction material; so that he cannot fairly be included in the "imitators" of Gould.

The sixth edition of Gould's work was publisht in Philadelphia in 1827, being the first printed in that city, from which, however, every later edition except that of 1832 in Cincinnati, before mentioned, was to issue. This (sixth) edition is very rare, my copy being the only one known to me.

It would seem that at least as early as 1826 Gould had made Philadelphia his home and was engaged in

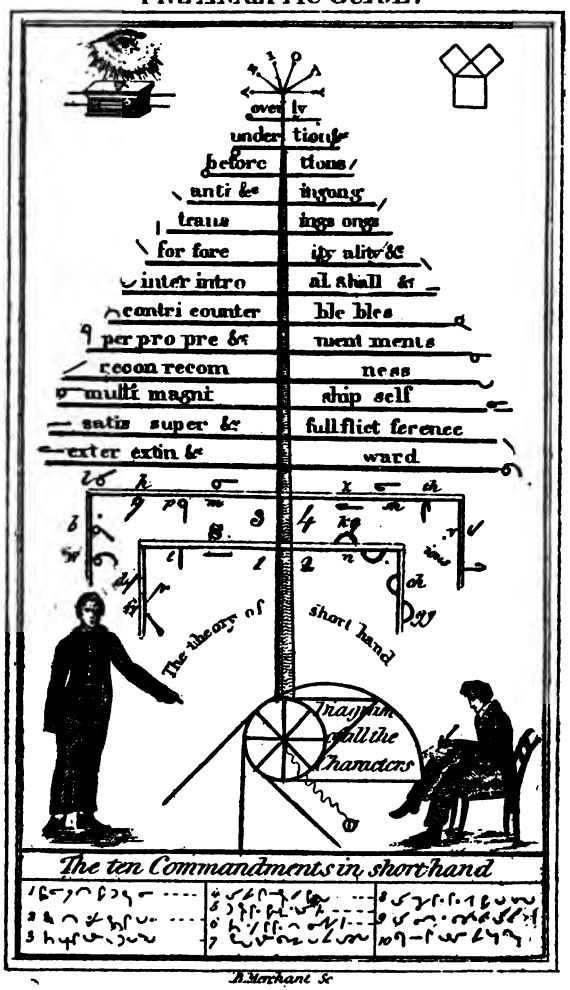
teaching and reporting there. The earliest newspaper advertisement of Gould's business that I have seen, was printed in the *National Gazette* of Philadelphia, of November 13, 1826. This is in the collection of Mr. M. F. Lobo, of Philadelphia. I have in my collection similar advertisements publisht in the *Saturday Evening Post* of the same city, 28 February and 9 May, 1829; and doubtless a perusal of the Philadelphia papers of that period would show many more.

An interesting phase of Mr. Gould's life is his connection with the Hicksite Quakers, which covered a period of eight or nine years. For a considerable time he conducted or was interested in a "Friends' Book Store" at 420 Pearl Street, New York City, and for some years publisht in Philadelphia reports related to the Society of Friends or its members; and he republisht various works by or relating to the early Quakers, among them the works of George Fox, the founder of the Society, in eight volumes. The earliest work of this nature that I have seen is a book in my own collection entitled: "Sermons | by | Thomas Wetherald, | delivered in the Friends' meeting | Washington City, | March 20 and 27, 1825. | Taken in short hand, | by Marcus T. C. Gould, | stenographer. | Second edition. | Philadelphia: | Printed for the Proprietor, | Price 25 cents. | 1825."

This is a pamphlet of about fifty pages and demonstrates Gould's ability as a reporter of religious discourses.

In 1828 he reported two important trials of Quakers, one in Philadelphia, in June, and the other in Steubenville, Ohio, in October. The reports were printed, and the titles, taken from copies of the books in my collection, are as follows:

Report of the Trial of Friends in the City of Philadelphia, June, 1828, or, the case of Edmund Shotwell, Joseph



FRONTISPIECE TO FIRST EDITION.
From copy in American Antiquarian Society library.

Lukins, Charles Middleton, and two others, taken in shorthand by M. T. C. Gould, Philadelphia. J. Harding, Printer, 1828. 154 pp. 8vo.

Report of the Trial of Friends at Steubenville, Ohio, 15-16th of October, 1828. Philadelphia, 1829.

In the following year, 1829, appeared the seventh edition of his text-book. This was a "stereotyped" edition, and with few changes was reprinted in 1830, 1832, 1841, 1844, 1845, 1858, and 1860. The 1832 edition is the last which bears his name as publisher. The 1830 edition bears no publisher's imprint, but was doubtless issued by Gould, as the 1832 (Philadelphia) edition bears the familiar words, "No. 6, North Eighth Street." The same year he issued, as publisher, the following curious work on Quakerism: "The | True Christian's | Faith and Experience | briefly declared, | (fourteen lines of explanatory title) | by William Shewen. | (seven lines of Biblical quotations) | (London) printed 1684-5. | Philadelphia, reprinted and publisht by M. T. C. Gould, 1830. | Jesper Harding, printer.

Printed continuously with this are two tracts entitled "A Few Words Concerning Conscience, what it is; and what estate it was in before transgression. . . . By William Shewen. Philadelphia: Marcus T. C. Gould, No. 6, North Eighth Street. New York: Isaac T. Hopper, No. 420, Pearl Street. 1830," and "A small treatise concerning evil thoughts and imaginations, and concerning good thoughts and heavenly meditations. . . . . By W. S. Philadelphia: Marcus T. C. Gould, No. 6, North Eighth Street. New York: Isaac T. Hopper, No. 420, Pearl Street. 1830."

Notwithstanding his deep interest in the doctrines of Elias Hicks and his followers, Gould never became a Friend, but later joined the Episcopal Church. He gave the ground for the Episcopal church buildings in

Rochester, Pennsylvania, and in Newport, Kentucky, and was a tithingman in the Rochester church.

This year, 1830, also witnest the appearance of his ingenious little periodical entitled:

The American Repertory of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature, Vol. II.—January, 1831,—No. I. Publisht in periodical monthly numbers, of 24 pages each, at $1 a year; or sold in single numbers at 12½ cents each. By M. T. C. Gould, No. 6, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, and No. 420, Pearl Street, New York. Philadelphia. Jesper Harding Printer. 1831. Postage under 100 miles, 1½ cents; over 100, 2½. (This is the full title of the first issue of Volume 2; I have not seen a copy of the *original* issue of Volume 1.)

The objects of this work may be best explained by quoting his prospectus, which was in part as follows:

Introduction to the first volume of the American Repertory of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature. The object of this work is to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a Miniature Encyclopaedia, or General Cabinet, embracing an epitome of the most interesting topics of the age.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is useful or ornamental.

Second.—To condense matter and language as far as practical utility will admit.

Third.—To systematize and arrange the whole in such manner, that each and every portion may be turned to at pleasure, without the usual alphabetic order of the several articles, or the trouble of a common index.—

The example of the bee, in drawing from an almost infinite variety of substances, that only which is adapted to its particular wants and mode of life, to the exclusion of all superfluous or extraneous matter, and the ingenious method pursued in arranging its small, but precious, stores, for future use, suggested the idea of a small periodical, of which this is a specimen.

Though the primary aim of the work will be to extract, abstract, and concentrate, within convenient limits, that which is evidently useful—still, whatever is ornamental in literature, science, and the arts, will not be overlookt.—

Another prominent object will be, to furnish the best practical system for accumulating, independently of this work, appropriate mental stores, for the varied purposes of

life, in whatever department it may fall. The first few numbers will communicate a practical knowledge of that labour and time-saving art, Short-Hand; after which they will exhibit in their progress, a model place book, to be copied, or imitated, as circumstances shall justify, by all who approve the plan.—

For illustration, suppose two individuals, in every respect equal, take a volume of 500 pages—the one hurries through it, and lays it down to be neglected and forgotten; the other takes time while he reads, to weigh deliberately each chapter, section, or topic; and, while it is fresh in the mind, enters in his place book, in short-hand or common-hand, the substance, or, at least, the name of the subject, and page where it is found. Upon the completion of the volume, he will have formed, perhaps upon five pages, a summary of the 500. For most purposes, a perusal of the five pages will be as beneficial and satisfactory, as the re-perusal of the whole 500, though requiring but 100th part of the time. These five pages then serve as a general brief, or index to the volume—by which its contents are made familiar, or any particular part referred to, when occasion requires. Need the question then be askt, which of the two will make the greatest improvement, the one practising this plan, or the one neglecting it? The result is too obvious to deserve the question, or answer, as can be testified by many who have made the experiment.

It is only necessary, then, to go one step farther, and prepare a key to the place book thus constructed; and all the reading of a long life may be referred to, as the merchant refers to debit and credit in his leger, by the aid of his alphabet, journal, day-book, &c."

Volume I of this work contained his system of shorthand and other valuable and interesting information, and was received with so much public approval that in 1832 it became necessary to reprint Volume I complete. In the mean time Volume II, for 1831, had appeared, and although the shorthand lessons were not included in this volume, there are a number of side-lights thrown upon Mr. Gould and his work. The prospectus to the first volume explains the scope of the work, which displays good judgment and considerable scholarship.

An interesting advertisement in this periodical describes his recently-patented (October, 1830) *fountain*

pen, which he retailed at from $2 to $15, according as it was plain silver, gold trimmed, or "all gold." This appears to have been one of the earliest, if not the earliest patent issued in this country on a fountain pen.

In Philadelphia, also, beginning about 1827, he publisht two Quaker periodicals, one styled the *Quaker*, consisting of sermons, prayers, etc., of Hicksite Quaker preachers, taken in shorthand by Mr. Gould himself; and the *Friend, or Advocate of Truth*, devoted to spreading the doctrines of Elias Hicks and his followers.

In 1832 editions of his shorthand text-book appeared in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and after that year Mr. Gould appears to have nothing to do with the publishing of his system, editions of which appeared at intervals for nearly thirty years, with the imprint of a Philadelphia firm of booksellers.

Gould's system, as has been stated, has received scant attention at the hands of shorthand historians. He is not mentioned by Matthias Levy or Isaac Pitman in their respective histories, and Anderson dismisses him with a line, not even giving his name correctly: "Gould, M. J. The Stenographic Reporter, Washington." In Benn Pitman's "History of Shorthand," under the heading of "Samuel Taylor, 1786," he says: "The system extensively known in this country as Gould's (Marcus T. C. Gould) is with some trifling alterations copied from Taylor's." Only this and nothing more of the man who had done more than any other to popularize shorthand before the advent of phonography and its brilliant and energetic propagandists.

John Westby-Gibson, with no apparent foundation, implies that Gould merely reprinted William Harding's adaptation of Taylor. But Gould's "Guide" appeared early in January, 1823, being copyrighted January 2 of that year, and Harding's first edition, publisht in 1823,

could not by any possibility have reacht this country in time to be seized upon and reprinted by Gould at the date his own work appeared, and in all probability Gould's work appeared first, to say nothing of the fact that although there is little difference in the system presented, both being offshoots of Taylor's stenography, the *manner* of presentation is entirely different. Indeed it would seem that the good old Doctor, who had probably never seen an edition of Gould earlier than 1829 or 1830, drew upon his often buoyant imagination a little, and putting two and two together, made *five*. It is of interest in this connection to note that Gould's favorite printer was a Philadelphia Quaker named Jesper Harding, whose name appears in connection with the "Repertory" and various other publications of Gould, and this association of names may have caused Dr. Westby-Gibson by "unconscious cerebration" to record this fancied indebtedness of Gould to another Harding.

Edward Pocknell, however, more discerning, must have given Gould's work a careful examination, for he says ("Shorthand," Vol. I, page 27) that he has a copy "printed in Philadelphia in 1831" (an error, he writes me, for the 1832 edition, which was copyrighted in 1831), and states that Gould's system is noticeable as pairing several consonant strokes, light and heavy, for example, *f, v; k, q; j, g*. This is true, and Brother Pocknell might have included also in his statement, *d, r;* and *s, z;* which are likewise paired by Gould.

Julius Ensign Rockwell, our impartial and comprehensive bibliographer, was the first to show Gould in his proper colors, by giving in his Bibliography (1884) the long list of Gould's shorthand works and the alphabet of his system, and it is to be hoped that in future, however preferable we may think our modern methods are, we shall be ready to give due credit and

honor to the indefatigable Gould, as a good stenographer, a successful teacher, and an earnest worker for the popularization of shorthand.

At least two able reporters of Congress learned Gould's system, though neither of them used it in congressional reporting. Mr. William Henry Burr, who was a congressional reporter in the sixties, learned Gould's system at school, but never made any practical use of it, dropping it eventually to take up phonography under the instruction of Rev. Oliver Dyer. But Mr. John Howard White, who for the past quarter century has had a brilliant record as one of the official reporters of the house of representatives, thoroughly mastered Gould's system and used it for a number of years in practical shorthand work as a court reporter, finally defying the old adage about "swapping horses while crossing a stream," by successfully changing to the Benn Pitman system in the midst of the arduous duties attendant upon reporting a four months' constitutional convention at Richmond, Virginia. Mr. White, it is said, still retains the vowel scale of Gould, somewhat modified by himself.

Gould's Quaker son-in-law, Harrison Mendenhall, was an expert writer of Gould's system, and it appears from their correspondence that he sometimes wrote to Gould in stenography; while Mr. Gould's cousin and favorite pupil, Titus William Powers of New York, wrote the New Testament in his system, had it neatly bound and presented it to him. This copy is now, I believe, in the State Library at Albany, where also are said to be the original shorthand notes taken at the Albany convention.

Edward Hopper, son of Isaac T. Hopper, a prominent Quaker, who had charge for some time of Gould's publishing business in New York, and between whom (the father) and Gould a bitter and deplorable contro-

versy arose, was for some time Mr. Gould's assistant in teaching shorthand, and afterwards did some creditable reporting. I have seen several printed trials with his name as reporter on the title-page.

I believe that the most famous writer of Gould's system, however, was Patrick Kean, of Richmond, Virginia, who was the shorthand reporter of the Confederate Congress, and who may very likely have been one of Gould's pupils.

Adam Miller, of Chicago, author of an adaptation of Gould's system styled "Laconography," publisht about 1890, I believe, was in his youth a pupil of Mr. Gould, and stated that he used the system for upward of fifty years in reporting and for all classes of shorthand work.

Indeed, we must conclude that Gould's system was at one time extensively used, and that it has stood the test of practical work in many hands besides those of the inventor himself.

As it is always a matter of interest to know what manner of man physically a noted personage was, I may say that Gould was a man of striking personal appearance; lacking only a fraction of an inch of being six feet tall, straight and well-proportioned, with a ruddy complexion, bright blue eyes, and hair, which, gray at thirty, became snow white in later years, so that, especially when drest in the picturesque small clothes which had not even then been quite abandoned, and which in early manhood he was fond of wearing, he must have made an imposing figure, and it is perhaps easy to understand how he was never at a loss to interest those with whom he came in contact, in his various plans and enterprises, or how he was able to hold the attention of large classes of pupils.

He was a good and ready speaker, and never hesitated to "take the stump" in behalf of any of his projects. Indefatigable himself, seemingly tireless,

M. T. C. GOULD IN LATER LIFE
(From a crayon portrait)

and, like Napoleon, requiring but a few hours' sleep, he urged his associates on to greater activities by tongue, pen, and example, and was a true prototype of that restless hustling Americanism which seems bound to dominate the world.

In 1835 or earlier Gould seems to have taken up a new role—that of land "boomer" or real estate promoter, and he seems to have gone into this new line of business with the same energy which he displayed in every other enterprise in which he embarkt.

In the extreme western part of Pennsylvania, about thirty miles northwest of Pittsburg, at the junction of the Beaver and Ohio rivers, is the town of Beaver, county seat of Beaver county, with a population of two thousand, more or less. A few miles up Beaver river is the thriving little city of Beaver Falls, with rising ten thousand inhabitants. Scattered between and around them are the little villages of Brighton, Rochester, New Brighton, Fallston, Bridgewater, Freedom, and others. Here, if Gould's prophetic visions had been well founded, there should be to-day, instead of these straggling country towns and villages, one grand homogeneous manufacturing metropolis, vast in area, population, industry, and wealth, a united whole under the euphonious and appropriate name of Beaver City. For thus ran his bright dreams of the future. Here, in a region blest by nature with mineral richness (as he thought) almost beyond belief, with an immense and continuous natural waterpower, capable of almost unlimited artificial extension, with no less than eight railroads and two canals (all then on paper) eager to make the coming city their center and meeting place; with every facility for the economical production of all kinds of manufactures, the ardent fancy of our whilom teacher, reporter, author and inventor painted a glowing picture of a city rising Aladdin-like, populous, wealthy and

beautiful, to enrich its projectors and hand their names down to posterity as the farseeing founders of Beaver City the great.

But alas, all that remains of these beautiful dreams is this cluster of towns and hamlets, some of them somewhat increast in population, others barely holding their own, certainly as an aggregate no more than keeping up with the average growth of similar American communities in the same period; and if it were not for a curious old pamphlet of thirty pages, and yellow paper cover, of which a few copies fortunately still survive, this interesting phase of Gould's career might have past entirely unnoticed.

This pamphlet was issued by Gould as the agent of the exploiters of "Beaver City," in 1836. It is an octavo pamphlet, bearing the simple title "Beaver City," and on the cover is a rough woodcut map showing the location of the "city" as before stated, at the conflux of a network of rivers, canals and railroads, all but the rivers being apparently *in futuro*. The pamphlet also contains a map finely engraved on copper, illustrating the topography in detail.

This pamphlet describes the proposed Beaver City, which was to be "a general term for a community of small villages or towns, clustering round the mouth and falls of Beaver River, like so many wards of a great city; viz.; Brighton, New Brighton, Fallston, Sharon, Bolesville, Beavertown, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Fairport, Freedom, Philipsburg, etc."

After setting forth their unrivaled advantages of water-power, coal mines, etc., and the fact that eight railroads and canals are to find here a common center, he states that the proposed city already has a population of nearly six thousand enterprising inhabitants. He then mentions numerous inquiries he has received from New England, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore,

Virginia, North Carolina, Western New York and Ohio, and says:

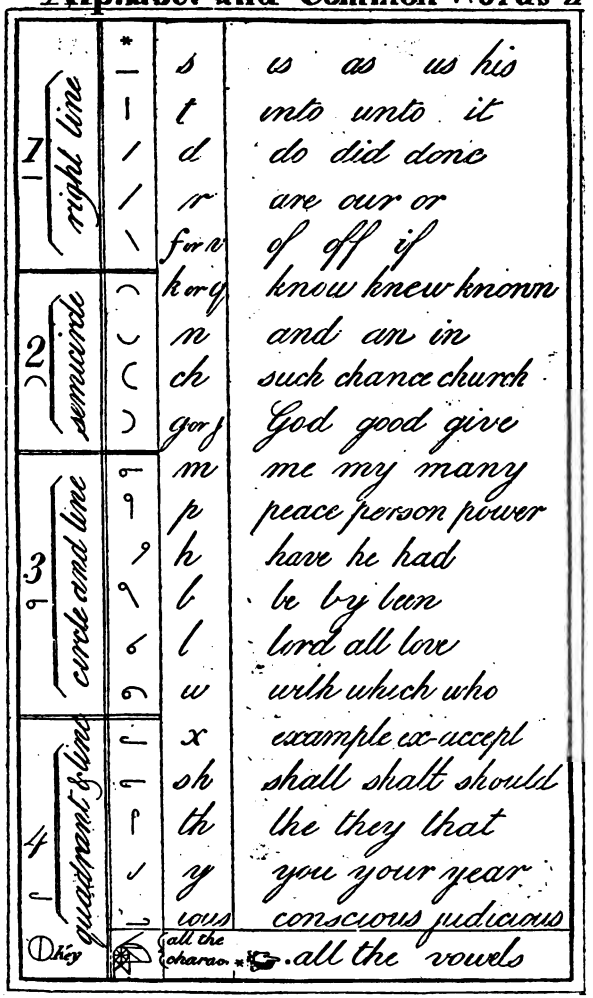
"Now, after wasting reams of paper, in my best endeavors to appease the cravings of a hungry community by letter writing, till I have grown gray in the service, I have at last determined to sum up the whole matter, in the following pages and sell it to anybody who is willing to buy and pay for it, whether they read it or not; for of writing letters there is no end, except this be so called.

"M. T. C. Gould, of Beaver City."
"Philadelphia, Nov. 1836."

The pamphlet contains five letters headed, Letters from Marcus T. C. Gould, New Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, to Samuel C. Atkinson, the first being dated New Brighton, September, 1835, the next three without date, and the last one dated New Brighton, September 28, 1835, and addrest to S. C. Atkinson, Esq., Philadelphia. These letters are extremely interesting both as showing Mr. Gould's powers of description and as carrying us back to the days before the age of electricity, when even the railroad was a new factor in human progress, and methods of communication and of doing business generally were crude and cumbersome as compared with the extraordinary facilities of to-day.

I have space for only a few selections from these letters, but can assure my hearers that the remaining portions were of the same tenor.

We are here placed at an elevation of some seven hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and from fifty to one hundred miles west of the Allegheny mountains—those mighty purifiers of the United States atmosphere, whose summits look down upon the great lakes of the north-west, the St. Lawrence of the north-east, the Delaware, the Chesapeake and the Atlantic in the east, the Gulf of Mexico south, and the Rocky Mountains west. To those at all conversant with



ALPHABET AND SIGNS OF GOULD'S SYSTEM.
From copy of second edition in library of Jerome B. Howard.

the formation and diurnal motion of our earth, and the atmosphere which surrounds it—together with the circumstances and causes which render it more or less congenial or deleterious to human life, it is needless to offer arguments showing that this is a healthy region. I will add, however, that so long as the earth continues to revolve from west to east, so long shall we continue to enjoy on the western slope of the Allegheny mountains, and across this entire section of country, a never-failing supply of the *purest mountain air;* and while thus circumstanced, we must be comparatively exempt from the unhappy influence of those predisposing causes, which make such havoc of human life, in the lower regions of the Mississippi Valley,—and even in our own latitude, at a greater distance from the mountains and great lakes.

In the latitude of about 40 deg. 30 m. we are neither chilled by the rigour of our inland oceans, nor suffocated by the relatively nonelastic vapours which serve as atmosphere, in the more southern, and less elevated portions of our Great Valley. Nor is it a fact, that being at a considerable remove from the seaboard, and from the immediate vicinity of Atlantic, European, and tropical productions, of nature and of art, we are consequently deprived of the necessaries and luxuries of life; on the contrary we are surrounded on every hand by rivers, canals, rail-roads, turnpikes and other avenues, through which every species of traffic may be carried on with all and every portion of our own widely extended empire, and with the world at large.

Having happily disposed of my *details*, at *wholesale*, in the above parenthesis, you will permit me further to say, that we live in a delightfully diversified, and highly picturesque region (from which, by the by, you must get some sketches for your Casket, &c.,) abounding in living springs, and lively streams which course their rapid way in almost every direction, to irrigate and fertilize their already prolific borders, and render them more desirable for the residence of country citizens and city countrymen, like yourself and myself. These numerous little streams, or pigmy rivers, uniting their forces under various appellations, a few of which we have enumerated, assume the general cognomen of *Big Beaver*, the identity of which is, at the end of twenty-four miles swallowed *up*, at a single breakfast spell, by the infant Ohio, just commencing its course of a thousand miles, to drink its hundred rivers, and be *itself* swallowed *down*, by the still more thirsty and capacious Mississippi, in its giant course to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic.

I have been frequently interrogated by my neighbours, respecting the probable object of yourself and others from the east, who have recently purchased property in this place. To these inquiries I was not prepared to give a very satisfactory answer; though I venture to hazard the opinion, and I now repeat it—that *Rolling Mills, Foundries,* &c. &c. will soon be establisht near the head of the Falls—that *Woollen Factories* will probably come next in order; and that additional *Paper Mills, Cotton Factories* and *Flouring Mills* will soon have a place within the sound of Beaver Falls.

But for the sake of variety, permit me to say, I have just heard, that what I predicted some seven years ago, respecting the ploughing of our western prairies by *locomotive engines,* instead of eight and ten cattle teams, is already verified—that engines have been constructed in Pittsburg and sent on for that particular object, and there remains but little doubt of entire success. This opens a new era in the department of agriculture; and now, while I think of it—though you may be at a loss to discover a very intimate connection of subjects, I will mention, by way of showing the various shifts to which *yankee ingenuity* and *wooden enterprise* are sometimes put, in the *back woods,* as you good city folks describe our *whereabouts*—that a very few weeks after the first twenty-four miles of our Beaver Canal was completed, an adventure of some hundred and twenty or thirty tons of *hay* was started from the neighbourhood of Newcastle for the New Orleans market, a distance of two thousand miles *inland!* It cost about four dollars a ton, and sold for about forty dollars! Several thousand bushels of *potatoes* were soon sent from Beaver county, from seven hundred to two thousand miles down the Ohio and Mississippi, and sold for about one dollar and a half per bushel, having cost but about thirty cents from the farmer. And it is now almost three years, since I was informed, that not less than eight hundred tons of cheese had been shipt in a single season from the mouth of Beaver, although that was before the completion of our canal. I was at the same time informed, that there are single townships in Ohio, not a hundred miles from us, and directly on the line of our *Mahoning canal,* which townships, though but five or six miles square, can turn out annually two hundred tons of cheese! Now in the midst of such a country, with such inhabitants, such enterprise, such resources and facilities, what *can we not do*—indeed, what *shall we not do,* that is honourable and fair, among our fellow citizens? I cannot stay to answer you at this time. Yours, &c.

Again—since the recent visits of some of your eagle-eyed, jealous, and decisive New York neighbours to our place, I shall not be much surprised, if, after all that has been done and said, by a few of your enlightened citizens, your board of Trade, and your capitalists, toward the construction of the Mahoning Canal, to connect the great state improvements of Pennsylvania and Ohio—the money loving, but tardy, and over cautious citizens of Philadelphia, should allow the golden moments to pass, until every thing worth possessing, at the Falls of Beaver, and along the line of the Mahoning Canal, shall have been secured by New York capital, and till New York capitalists shall have entrencht themselves within the very center of our western granaries, and say to the people of Pennsylvania, we have had our Little Falls upon the Mohawk, our Rochester upon the Genesee, our Massillon upon the Tuscarawas, and we now have the Falls of Beaver, from which, and to which, we shall soon have every desirable facility, through every point of the compass. We will make it our great western distributing office, for flour, &c. &c. &c. We have long had the *Lock;* but we have now obtained the *magic Key*, which alone secures our treasures. Let Pennsylvania no more boast of being the *Key State*, since she has allowed this *last*, this *most important Lock*, to be to *her* hermetically sealed, by *capital from Gotham*. I say again, we shall not be surprised, if, before you and your rich neighbours of brotherly love shall have made up your minds to take the key of western Pennsylvania into your own hands, when offered to you, others should step in, and the doors be closed against you.

Mr. Gould continues, "Soon after the publication of the foregoing letters the writer visited Philadelphia for the purpose of forming an association for the culture of the mulberry and manufacturing of silk." Then followed the preamble and articles of association of the "Beaver Silk Culture and Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania," which set forth that the company was to have a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars in shares of fifty dollars each. The president was Samuel C. Atkinson, the acting manager was Marcus T. C. Gould, and among the directors was Jesper Harding, who had been at times Mr. Gould's publisher. On the 12th of January, 1836, they obtained from the governor of the

state a charter which increast the capital stock from fifty thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars; having previously made purchases of "property near the mouth and falls of Beaver to the amount of sixty or seventy thousand dollars, to which they have since made some valuable additions."

The pamphlet contains a copy of the charter granted to the company under the authority of Joseph Ritner, governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and relates that already they had growing not less than forty thousand Italian mulberry trees. The remainder of the pamphlet describes in detail the manifold advantages to capitalists afforded by Beaver City as an opportunity for safe and wise investments.

There were many Quakers in this vicinity, and it is probable that when interest slackened in the Hicksite secession and consequently Gould's career as a publisher of Friends' publications came to an end, causing, together with actions of associates in whom he had rested implicit but misplaced confidence, the failure of his publishing enterprises, he was led by his friendship with members of this most admirable sect, to take up his abode in New Brighton, probably in the early part of 1833. Here he started a school, which seems to have been in the nature of an academy or seminary, and met with considerable success, but his ambitious spirit was not satisfied with small things, and he assumed what in those days of cautious business dealings and small ventures, must have been the enormous responsibilities, and extensive and burdensome duties, entailed by an almost single-handed attempt to draw the attention and capital of the whole country to Beaver City.

Even in the midst of Gould's real estate activities he found time to return occasionally to his loved profession, for we find him in 1836 and also in 1838 reporting in

the Pennsylvania Legislature at Harrisburg, as shown by printed reports from his shorthand notes taken at the time.

One such report in my possession is entitled "Speech | of | Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. | in favor of the bill to establish | A School of Arts | in the city of Philadelphia, and to endow the | colleges and academies of Pennsylvania. | Delivered in the house of representatives at Harrisburg, | March 10th, 1838. | Reported in Short Hand | by | M. T. C. Gould. | Harrisburg: | Printed by Theophilus Fenn. | 1838." This is a pamphlet of twelve pages, containing a speech characteristic of the great orator who delivered it, full of fervid rhetoric and abounding in classical allusions and erudite expressions which were well calculated to test the accuracy and intelligence of the reporter.

How long Gould pursued the phantasmal dream of wealth to come from countless wheels turned by the falls of Beaver, is not quite clear. Probably the "boom" was not of long duration, although he probably never gave up his faith in the ultimate great prosperity of Beaver City. He continued to live in the vicinity of the Falls of Beaver except for occasional absences, until his death, and was one of the principal founders of the town of Rochester, which he firmly believed would eventually rival its great namesake, and there he died October 19, 1860, universally esteemed by his fellow citizens, and recognized as not only the man who had done more than any other in building up that section, but also without doubt the most remarkable man mentally who had lived there.

It seems certain that the unnatural impetus caused by Mr. Gould's energetic methods of advertising gave place in a few years to a steady and less unhealthy growth, and that Mr. Gould, finding himself in financial straits by reason of obligations incurred on the strength of the

Multum in parvo.

Lord's Prayer.

100th Psalm.

MR. GOULD will commence a course of Stenographic Instruction, in the city of Philadelphia, *this evening*, at 7 o'clock. The course will consist of ten practical lessons of an hour each; and terminate with the present month.

Persons who wish to profit by Mr. G.'s instruction, will do well to improve the present opportunity, as he has engagements at New York, and at most of the northern and eastern colleges, which will occupy his time till spring. Call on Mr. G., at his residence, No. 6, North Eighth-street.

nov 13...d3t

FACSIMILE OF EARLY ADVERTISEMENT.

In collection of M. F. Lobo, Philadelphia.

promist support of others, which did not materialize, was obliged again to turn to his trusty pen for a livelihood. At all events, about 1840 we find him in Washington, publishing *Gould's Stenographic Reporter*, which was not, as might be inferred from its title, a shorthand magazine, but merely the publication in periodical form of his reports of famous trials. At this time he appears to have been again actively engaged in teaching and reporting, and he remained in Washington and continued the publication of this work for a year at least, as I have Volume II, for 1841, containing the famous trial of Alexander McLeod, for murder, reported by Gould.

In 1842 and the early part of 1843 he was located in Cincinnati, where he engaged in teaching shorthand and in looking after the manufacture of his common place books and other specially devised blank books, and his ingenious graduated pigeon-hole cases, an invention deserving a full description, which lack of time forbids. In a letter to his son-in-law, Harrison Mendenhall, under date of January 1, 1843, which I would like to quote entire, as it is full of interesting sidelights upon the character and personality of the writer, he says:

I went to Dayton and back at an expense of $5. I had the speech of Clay, but no money with which to publish it. It could not be done at Dayton, at any rate, because they do not make books there—in Cincinnati I could not get it done, except by some of the papers, in which way it would not half pay me for my trouble and expense. It would cost about $25 to set up the type, and if I had had money to buy paper, the printers would have willingly done the printing, but I had not, and no body would sell it on credit—again, not knowing anything about what quantity to print—more paper might have been bought and printed than could be sold—or if I had workt a small quantity there would have been no profit at all, and as the types have to be thrown down every eight pages that is printed, even if there had been a demand for thousands more they could not be furnisht till the types were again set up, at an expense of another 25 dollars. In the meantime the Election came on, *ruining*, as was supposed, the prospects of

M. T. C. GOULD'S MAP OF BEAVER CITY AND ENVIRONS, AS PLANNED

Mr. Clay forever. Under all these discouragements, Mr. James made an offer, that he would stereotype the speech—that he would find paper and print it, provided that all the money was his till *he was fully paid*—this being the best and only offer that I could get, I complyed—supposing that he would be paid in a week—that the plates would then be mine, that I could send the plates to Pittsburg, New York, Boston, or anywhere else and work off the speeches wherever they could be sold. They would cost but about 2 cents each, and could be sold from 5 to 12½ for cash or barter them to travelling agents, merchants, Booksellers, &c. &c. All this was well enough—and the speech *can now be sold*, in almost any part of the United States, & two or three hundred per cent. profit made upon all that are manufactured from this time forward; but while I am shut up in a schoolroom, in Cincinnati, teaching short hand, to pay my expenses for the last six months it is impossible that I should attend to the interests of that speech. Although it has now, and will continue to have an interest for two years to come—and Clay, *if he lives*, will be our President, and if I live, he will remember me, or mine, if I ask it. I am therefore rejoiced that I took his speech, that I followed him to Madison—that the speech is sanctioned by himself, that it is stereotyped and will go down to posterity as it ought—doing credit to him and myself, and affording a beautiful reward to me if I can attend to it, or to some one who will attend to it. The labor, the expense, the fatigue, the anxiety, the risque are all over, and if I have not yet made much by it I am not in debt for it, and it may have laid the foundation, not only of profit but of honor.

This son-in-law, by the way, was an expert writer of his system, and he closes by saying, "Do n't fail to write me fully, and in short hand, that you may say a great deal."

I am fortunate in possessing a copy of this very speech as publisht by Mr. Gould. It is a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, with the title, "Speech | of | Henry Clay, | at | Dayton, Ohio, September 29, 1842. | As reported by | Marcus T. C. Gould, | Stenographer. | Cincinnati: | Publisht by the Proprietor. | 1842." It is also stated, at top of title-page, to be "*Gould's Stenographic Reporter*, Vol. III, No. 1." This seems to imply that he intended to continue the publication of this periodical from time to time; but I have not seen any issue of

later date. In a note the reporter says the address "was delivered to a multitude, variously estimated from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand," and that, "The report had been submitted to Mr. Clay, and he is satisfied with its general accuracy." This was probably one of the most important speeches that Henry Clay ever made, and was intended to make public his views upon the important political subjects of the day, and to demonstrate his fitness for the high office of president of the United States.

I cannot forbear from making one more quotation from a letter of June 26, 1844, also to his son-in-law, from Cincinnati, illustrating as it does so well, the indomitable energy and enthusiasm of the man. At this time he was engaged in the promotion of real estate deals, in Newport, Kentucky, and a bridge between Newport and Covington was greatly desired, in order to enhance the value of the property of Gould and his associates, as well as for the common interest and convenience of both towns. I quote from his letter as follows:

My attention is given almost exclusively, at present, to stirring up the people of the two towns, Covington and Newport, with reference to a *wire bridge* across the Licking. We know it will double the value of our property; and there is a fair prospect of success. I have assumed the entire responsibility of managing the whole affair on the Newport side. For they are all *drones*; and none will move, except as they are *moved*. I am, *myself*, a self-constituted committee of *nineteen* to devise ways and means, to call meetings, make stump speeches, write essays and advertisements, and publish them at my own expense, and then distribute them among the people, &c When a meeting cannot be got up in any other way, I go round on my *own legs*, and tell every man in the town, with my *own mouth*, that he must come to the meeting—that *I* am expected to speak, &c.

In this way, and perhaps in no other, is there a prospect of accomplishing the object. I find some very warm-hearted *professors*, whose zeal will probably extend so far, that they will do nothing to *oppose me*, &c.

It is truly *refreshing*, when a man has an important object

in view, to even be told, by men of wealth and influence that *they* will not throw snuff, nor lime, nor Cayenne pepper, nor *coarse gravel* in his eyes; because, if he is a man of *real nerve* he will not stop at a *little dirt*, and *fine sand*. But, aside from *hyperbole*, I am happy to say, that I find a good deal of Countenance, and many assurances of friendly and efficient cooperation, as you may gather from the language of an article which I threw into the Licking Valley Register, after reading the notice of Commissioners, calling a meeting to take stock—and of which I send a copy.

A splendid suspension wire Bridge can be made here for $20,000, and men stand ready to contract for that sum. The Charter is liberal—viz. perpetual. It is supposed Covington will take $5000 and Newport $5000. Individuals in Covington will make up another $5000—and I shall take the balance of $5000!! That is to say, I am determined it *shall be taken*, even if I have to ask Saml. & Charles, and Harry, and the two Henris to assist me, in the matter—with *their aid*, the Bridge is as good as begun, and a work *well begun*, is said to be *half done*. It is thought that the Taylors will take liberally, and that some stock can be sold in Cincinnati, & as it will doubtless be good stock, you must manage to get uncle Bob. [Robert Townsend] to take 1000 on account of wire, and Chas. Lukins 1000 in pine lumber.

I send you the call of meetings to take *Bridge stock* &c., and article signed G. also an article in the Times not signed G., and I send you for your amusement or edification, some hints to my associates thrown out May 26—please keep the manuscript and return it, for I mean that some of my views shall be presented in black and white. I have to do all the thinking, writing, running, buying, selling, building Bridges, &c. & still there are one or two in our own co. that do not seem to know, or appreciate, that I have done anything, or am doing anything. Although they say our property is worth $5 a foot, and if the Bridge is built, will soon be worth $10 a foot; but they would not turn over a hand to bring about any such result. I want to see you very much. I sometimes think I have to work too hard for others who will neither think, act, or let me do so; but always hold back, like a mule in harness.

After leaving Newport he bought a large place at "Esculapia Springs," Kentucky, where he had some forty or fifty buildings and accommodations for three hundred people besides servants. At first he employed an experienced hotel man to manage it, but later took

charge himself. Here, after his long season of activity and unceasing toil, he bade fair to find at last a peaceful harbor where he might obtain the rest and quiet which his weary body and brain must have craved. From here he writes to his family, "Now that I have got into a quiet, healthy place, is it to be wondered at that I should hang on to Esculapia with the tenacity and firmness of purpose characteristic of a Gould, particularly of a—M. T. C. Gould?" Unfortunately the cholera became epidemic in Cincinnati, and people came from there to Esculapia in crowds, bringing the disease with them, and the prestige of the beautiful health resort was destroyed. Mr. Gould, himself, was taken with the dreadful disease while on his way home on horseback, but by simple yet powerful remedies, his life was saved. To add to his misfortunes, a flood reacht the quarters where most of his household goods and personal belongings were stored in Cincinnati, and what was not destroyed was seriously damaged.

After these unfortunate experiences he seems to have settled down again in Beaver county, and devoted the energies of the remaining years of his life to furthering the interests of the locality. Here he lived in a large brick house, still standing, at the junction of the Beaver and Ohio Rivers, with the bank in front of his house sloping abruptly to the water's edge; and here no doubt he would sit and meditate on the part he had played in bringing prosperity to Beaver, and dream of the towering chimneys and whirring machinery of a second Pittsburg which his thoughts and hopes pictured as rising on the banks of the stream which he believed would yet be in fact, "as busy as a beaver."

From this time on his popularity as a teacher and reporter appears to have declined. Perhaps the shadow of coming events was already over him. Across the water a young English schoolmaster was already inspiring his rapidly-increasing band of followers with some

of his own fiery zeal for the new-born Phonography and its twin sister, phonetic reform, soon to cross the broad ocean and be propagated with an enthusiasm and success such as even Gould himself could not equal or withstand. A few scattered reports bearing Gould's name, appeared from that time on to 1846. Then before the rising sun of Pitman's phonography, heralded by that great triumvirate of phonographic enthusiasts, Stephen Pearl Andrews, Augustus French Boyle, and Oliver Dyer, giants all, in eloquence, enthusiasm and untiring energy for the "Writing and Reading Reform," Gould's star paled and waned and disappeared. But who can say how far the wonderful success of the early Pitman propagandists in this country might have been due to the good seed sowed by Marcus Tullius Cicero Gould? Truly they were men after Gould's own heart. And had Gould been one of that brilliant band, can we not fancy him *facile princeps*? For after all they were only repeating in a more enlightened and more receptive generation Gould's triumphs of a quarter century before. So when we yield homage and admiration to Andrews the Pantarch, many-sided man of genius, to Boyle and Webster, and Booth and Patterson, his fellow workers, and to Oliver Dyer, the Grand Old Man of American phonographers, whose splendid eloquence still charms us on those rare occasions when his patriarchal form is seen, an honored guest, at our convention gatherings, to Parkhurst and Longley, indefatigable workers for the twin reforms, and to Benn Pitman, beloved for himself and honored by all writers of phonography for his kinship to his immortal brother, let us not forget their worthy predecessor, who with inferior opportunities and cruder materials, did even as they, and devoted the best energies of a life full of earnest effort and endeavor to the cause of shorthand.

Marcus T. C. Gould, hail and farewell!

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